ABSTRACT OF LATE FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS. [CONTINUED.]

From what a London paragraph says of the affairs of the present Spanish Ministry, it would appear to have some qualities quite in common with an Administration holding its residence by no means so far off as the Iberian peninsula. Lord Byron talked of-

"The stern yet feeble Monarch, one or both

but that union of fierceness with feebleness, of rashness with imbecility, of counsels the crookedest with complete impotence in their execution, is not entirely confined to the Court of Madrid. We need scarcely remind our readers that the Progresof giving them leave to travel:

sent him a passport, allowing him to travel in foreign countries for two years, or, in other words, banished him for that period. The Ministerial papers admit that Gen. O'Donnell has been recalled, but they say that it is merely because his three years of service have expired, and they deny the story of the banishment, which they say is an absurdity. We have known so many absurdities committed in Spain that an addi-tional one will not surprise us."

Considering that Governor General O'Donnell is an Irishman, not a Spaniard; that he only fought with distinction for Spain in one war; and that no prepare for Gen. Scott's front and then Paredes let slip by to fall upon his rear, it is easy to see that the Barnburners would have at least as good grounds for their charge as their Castilian yoke-fellows. Queen Isabella's.

We have not heretofore been able to place before our readers a copy of the following important do-

"ITALY. -The following is a copy of the protest of Carmander at Ferrara

"FERRARA, August 6, 1847 .- In consequence of an incident which happened to Captain Jaukowich, of the regiment the Archduke Charles, under the orders of his excellency Lieutenant-Marshal Count Auesperg, who commands, in the name of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, the citadel and imperial troops, Austrian patroles have paraded the streets of the city: I declare such an act to be altogether illegal, contrary to the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, and to the

long-established customs in that respect.

"In my quality as representative of the sovereign power of the Holy See, as Apostolic Legate, Governor of this town and of the province, desirous of preserving intact and untouched the rights of the Holy See, I do solemuly protest against the illegality of this act, and against any other act of a similar nature, to the prejudice of those rights, or of those of Ponti-

ed, awaiting sovereign instructions to which I referincident, moreover, said to have happened to Captain Jaukowich has not been proved; if it was so, it would not give the Austrians the right of patrolling the town as if they were the subject, I protest again against all proceedings which tend to encroach on the sovereign rights of the Holy Apostolic See, which I wish on every occasion to uphold and see respected.

" Apostolic Legate. Elise Monti, doctor of civil law, notary, who drew up

lator as well as Executive; our Czar is not-nay, presently the victim, of a weak yet violent ruler. is no legislator at all: the Kalmuck Autocrat is In the sober view of right reason, it is far more well to go on just as they are doing.

e same laws as Russian subjects.

the habit of submitting to any native authority: to

cut down from the gallows, the friends and relations of Wiesniowski arrived and knelt down and prayed. Ladies dressed in black were observed to kiss the feet of the body. From daybreak to sunset crowds flock to the tomb, which is literally hid by crowns of flowers. Old and young of both sexes, and

The affairs of King Otho's country seem to be, going through their Parliamentary elections quietly, and their financial condition is improving:

"GREECE. - The Allgemeine Zeitung has the following from Athens, dated 1st August :

" More than fifty Deputies have arrived, but, according

the statutes, sixty-seven are requisite for the opening of the Chambers. In Karytania, Tripolis, Corinth, Megare,

and Locris the elections have been favorable to the Government. On opening the ballot-box for West Laconia, it ap-peared that three members of the Mavromichaeli family had

But the following looks still brighter:

"The Minister of Finance was making sweeping changes in his department. Many of the sub-officials in the provinces were under arrest for peculation. The Government has paid the amount of 500,000 drhs. in a bill on M. Eynard, and the ing 95,000 drhs. in ready money from the Treasury to Sir E. Lyons, so that the half-yearly interest due to England

the 6th of March is paid up.' Catching defaulters and paying up the interest on their foreign debt! Why, these Greeks must be breaking loose from Locofocoism quite fast : Athens and flour were in active requisition. This improvement was herself must be recovering from her old democratic further maintained on the market day of the 13th, when wheat penchants. If she were not, her Secretary of the advanced about five shillings per quarter on the quotations of Treasury would, on ascertaining any such little the 6th, and flour, for which there was an increased demand lapsus among the faithful, at once have written to the District Attorney to retain the offender; on the ground that he was an excellent Democrat; that every body | Western Canal flour, which on the 1st was quoted at 25 shilsistas (the Barnburners of Spain) are the Narvaez whom they could appoint (note, they could appoint lings per barrel and barely fetched that price, was selling on party: so that the subjoined imputation is much as none but men of the true Jackson and Jeffersonian the 18th at 28 to 30 shillings. Indian corn also had been in if the Grange-incendiaries aforesaid should charge grit) would help himself out of the public soup, more demand, and higher rates paid for it, and the corn marthe Old Hunkers with getting the Cabinet here to like this worthy Republican; and that, since this recall from their commands Generals Taylor and person had already swallowed his skinful, both the Scott, and banish them to Europe, under pretence public interests and the party morals enjoined on ther further fluctuations would not take place before prices the Government that he should retain his office; a reached their natural level. Considerable purchases had been new man would be voraciously hungry for the pub- made in the English markets for Holland and Belgium in con-"One of the Progressista papers announces that General O'Donnell has been recalled from the Governor Generalship of Cuba, and that the Ministry, along with his letter of recall, deal faster than one could do who was already deal faster than one could do who was already satiate, surfeited, and crop-full.

To come back to London: the creation of new peers (and our Alexandria bridge, by the by, very We have much wants a few) so common on the formation of dence which the late important London failures have produced a new Ministry, procures us a little historical note in the money market, and the fact of the consumption of cotabout one of the titles, which has interest. Few ton still continuing upon a very contracted scale, together with names are more memorable, in those great annals the alleged unremunerating state of trade, have tended throughof British freedom which make one of the noblest pages of history, than the name of Strafford—that three-eighths of a penny per pound. This quoted reduction Lieutenant General Trist or Pillow has been sent to far ablest, subtlest, most resolute and dangerous of however, is perhaps rather more than the reality, except for supersede or succeed him; and reflecting, moreover, all the Ministers who ever lent their help to the the qualities which have been mostly acted upon, viz. the mid on the address with which Santa Anna was let in to Stuarts or others, towards pulling down the public dling and inferior, and these are the descriptions which are not freedom :

"NEW PEERS .- It is stated that General Lord Strafford is to be raised to the Earldom, and that Lords Acheson and Cremorne and Sir R. Bulkeley Philipps, Bart., will be crea-And certainly the absurdity of a fact is far from rendering it any less probable—here and under this reign, as much as in Spain and under the prudent Earldom of Strafford, by the elevation of General Lord Straf-ford to that title, is a revival which takes place for the third time. The first occurred in the reign of Charles the Second, who restored the title to the son of the great Earl of Strafford, our readers a copy of the following important do-cument; the precise terms of which we have been second revival of the title was made by Queen Anne, who conferred it on a male relative of the same family; and the third takes place under Queen Victoria, by whom it is now conferred on the brother of the late member for Middlesex, dinal Ciacchi against the measures taken by the Austrian com- and may doubtless, in some measure, be regarded as a tribute to the memory of that most consistent public man, who, during the course of a life spent in his country's political service upheld firmly, under good and evil report, those principles of civil and religious liberty of which his family have ever been the stanch and undevisting adherents."

As to Strafford's (Thomas Wentworth's) having been "sacrificed by Charles the First to the popular hatred," the fact is entirely true, to the disgrace of Charles, but by no means to the extenuating the public acts for which Wentworth suffered. He richly deserved his fate; for what fate can well be more cruel than the Minister merits, who, in a free nation, for advancement, or out of his inborn slavfical subjects entrusted to my administration and safe-keeping.

"I make this protest as a duty incumbent upon my office, and upon the representative authority with which I am investprince to make himself superior to the laws, and breaking thus the bond between people and prince, between the citizen and his magistrate, breeds sure masters of it. As regards the terms of the despatch which his calamities in the State: the loss of order always—excellency the Lieutenant-Marshal has addressed to me on the a terrible mischief, spreading a thousand others; often the loss of liberty, that first of social blessings, when men know how to preserve it, not merely in battle-fields where they may fight well with not a "Countersigned by Flamminio Bottoni, advocate, witness; virtue, but that of courage, but by what is a hundred Francesco Maria Carletti, doctor of civil law, witness; times more difficult-by keeping pure the morals, public and private-by practising and cherishing "A letter from Rome states that the railroad question has virtue, and aiding the good (who alone can be free been definitively settled by the Pontifical Government. The or make others so) against the bad, who alone can M. Durand was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and been definitively settled by the Pontifical Government. The or make others soj against the bad, who alone can privilege for the road from Rome to Cabrano, by Albana, make men slaves. All that we just now said, the numbers of the iournal were ordered to be destroyed.

M. Durand was semenced to three modular tocal and wildest joy, shouting, Viva Pio None! Viva Pio N has been granted to a company which has at its head Earl did; and though with consummate ability-Prince Altieri and M. Rosetti; and that from Bologna to Anthe splendor which high parts, the gift of eloquence, cona is to be given to a company formed at the latter place." a commanding character and a lofty personal bear-The Emperor of Russia is, we perceive, acting towards Poland just as our own Czar has done towards he inspired in his times and has ever since preserv-California, New Mexico, and those other parts of ed in history admiration and sympathy-yet surely the Mexican Confederacy of which we have gotten he was but the guiltier for eminent qualities which temporary-that is, merely military-possession. might have achieved so much legitimate greatness, The cases, however, differ materially as to the le- and yet turned aside from personal honor and patrigality of the acts of these two sovereigns: the Rus- otic duty, to be, for the success and power of the mosian Czar is, within his dominions, supreme Legis- ment, at best the minion and the instrument, but

in Russian possession, laws which at least are those rounding our Executive, make themselves the accomof the rest of his real n; and, as for any guilt in plices of his crimes, in order to be the sharers of his the original enslavement of Poland, Nicholas's sway. A real greatness—a greatness which, conferhands are not bloody with that fearful crime. Se- ring wide benefits on the times in which it acts, is recure in hereditary despotism, he was not tempted paid in the love and esteem of after generations, to the butchery of any weak neighbor, by the hope such men cannot hope: to them, therefore, place, the Queen will be brought before the approaching Cortes at of thereby winning a fresh term of regal power, at office, a ministerial station, those counterfeits of an early day of its meeting, with a proviso that, after the only the expense of neighbor and of subject. Ni- grandeur which impose on the multitude and the cholas, in short, is proceeding pretty much as it is fools of the day, are temptations enormously large. a ruler's business to proceed, wherever the people Just in proportion as they are unfit for power are do not make it their business to stop him : so that, they dazzled with that possibility of it which perhaps, after all, both Nicholas and James do very nothing could bring to them but the happy chance of a sovereign as incapable as themselves. Nothing ant aspect. The London Spectator of September 18 gives But the immediate fact which we meant to state more natural, then, than that they should wil- the following outline sketch of events in various parts of the lingly, for the price they receive, become the peninsula: "WARSAW, August 2.—The new penal code, which is agents and tools of public mischief. Neither to replace the French code, and which is almost a literal translation of that of Russia, will be enforced on the 1st of Janu-The Poles will then be subject in all respects to sure the enormous and lasting ill which they are doing. Indeed, such men are not answerable for The Poles, however, seem, like the Santa-Feans all the harm they inflict: the public folly or and the blessed spirits of the Californian City of corruption which place in their hands the des-Angels, to be shockingly ungrateful. Neither Sar- tiny of a whole country, and perhaps of its matia nor American Poland has ever been much in neighbors, must divide with them the criminality. Not so with men like Wentworth, entirely too disexpect them at once to grow tame before a foreign deed, of any thing but a bad and headlong ambition, one is rather a Cossac kind of calculation. Accordingly, upon the heels of what we have just he might easily have won. Sacrificed he was, and cited comes a specimen of loyalty to the new code: most pusillanimously and perfidiously; but what , "LEMBERG, August 4.—The excitement produced by the better had he to expect from a bad and faithless execution of the two Poles, says a letter from Lemberg, has increased rather than diminished. Before the bodies were by distinguishing himself as one capable of sustaining in the most formidable manner the cause of English liberty, he had secured his price?

As a historical question, that into which we have thus fallen is interesting enough to excuse the space of every class of society, proceeded there in the greatest or-der to pay a last tribute of respect to their unfortunate counedly use the foreign matter which we are digesting with a view to elucidating the present politics of our own country. Nor shall we now close without at least for the moment, in a better train: they are reminding our readers that Johnson, though willing to be the apologist of Strafford, admits, in his Vanity of Human Wishes, the fatal ambition which brough great Earl to the block .

> What murdered Wentworth and what exiled Hyde, By kings protected and to kings allied? What but the wish indulged in courts to shine, And power too great to keep or to resign?

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamer HIBERNIA, with dates from Liverpool and London to the 19th ultimo, arrived at Boston on Sunday, having made the passage in less than thirteen days.

From Great Britain there appears to be nothing importance besides the commercial intelligence. which follows:

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON CORN MARKET.-The continue failures in the Corn Market sufficiently account for the further depression in the prices of grain during the first week of the month. On the market day of the 6th ultimo prices still continued to recede, but towards the close of the week both wheat both in London and Liverpool, advanced three to four shillings per barrel. The top quotation for the better description of wheat was 62 shillings per quarter in Liverpool. The best ket at the latest moment appeared firm; but as large supplies were still expected from abroad, and as the English harvest was admitted to be an abundant one, it was very doubtful whemarket. The state of commercial affairs, and of the corn trade especially, render it a matter of real difficulty to form a correct judgment of the future course of prices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET .- The great want of confiout the week ending on the 17th September considerably to depress the Liverpool cotton market, and to reduce quotation fixed by the Brokers' Association in the standard price ; it is in these that the greatest decline has been seen. It is quite certain that all reasoning still continues in favor of cotton, but it is equally certain that if money is not only to be dear but scarce, the trade of the country must suffer to such an extent as very soon to force upon the British Government the necessity of placing the monetary system of the country in a right condition. The quotations are, fair Upland 6 a 64d., fair Mobile 62d., fair Orleans 74d.

The news from the Continent is thus stated in the New York Commercial Advertiser: FRANCE.

The Praslin murder continued to be one of the great ub ects of the day, but under a new form-attention being now fixed upon the trials of the journals that had been seizer for remarks upon it, implicating the Government or the King in connivance at the suicide of the Duke. The accounts from Algeria are represented as unfavorable,

calling for large reinforcements to the French armies there. Abd-el-Kader was making himself quite at home in Morocco, and the Emperor is said to have solicited aid from France to

ort that the Duke DE NEMOURS had been accidentally sho nile sporting at Compiegne. Although the account appeared in most of the papers, it was pronounced by good authorities in Paris to be "a pure invention." To some extent, however, the rumor was subsequently confirmed. The accident is explained in Galignani's Messenger: "While the ville were out together on Wednesday, and while the latter was cocking his gun to take a shot, it went of inadvertently; the head. Fortunately, however, the consequences were very slight. Most of the shot passed by his Reyal Highness, some lodged in his hat, and one only entered he upper part of his cheek. Indeed, so slight was the effect on the Duke that he would not undergo any examination at the time, but

insisted upon continuing the sport."

The Duchess of Aumale was safely delivered of a son a the Palace of St. Cloud on Saturday. The name an title conferred on the young Prince runs thus: "Henri-Leopold-Philippe-Marie d'Orleans, Duc de Guise."

M. DURAND, the responsible editor of the Gazette de rance, who was condemned by default for articles published the pleading the jury pronounced a verdict of "guilty," and

charge and acquitted.

Marshal Soult is dangerously ill at his estate of Soultberg. SPAIN.

General Narvaez, (or the Duke of Valencia,) whom the Queen was said to have engaged to get together a new Ministry, had not yet succeeded, and minute accounts are given istry, had not yet succeeded, and minute accounts are given conducted to his palace by the newly-created national guard. On his arriving there he presented himself to the multitude, ness gave rise. In fact, it appears to be doubtful whether Narvaez had really been employed by the Queen, or could secure a post for himself in the new Cabinet. Meantime, there was talk of Espartero returning to Madrid and trying his hand once more.

The rancor of the opposing parties, one alleged to be in giving, as he has a right to give, to a country long pardonable when men, ambitious of distinction, surpleasant aspect of the picture, insurrectionary movements were going on in several of the provinces, individually small and feeble, but in the whole affording ample evidence of the uneasy and lamentable condition of the country.

A general amnesty for political offences had been A general amnesty for political offences had been proclaim-ed, giving general satisfaction. It is said that the divorce of as it deprives the local police of its secret and inqu death of Queen Isabella, no female shall be capable of inheriting the Crown-thus returning to the Salic law which was set aside by King Ferdinand, the Queen's father.

ITALY. The "movement" in this country seems to be spreading with great rapidity, and assuming a more and more import-

"If the rulers of Italy are of accord they do not as yet go fast enough for the people, and the progress of the peaceful revolution is hastened by the popular impatience. The record of the journalist can barely keep pace with the march of ents—now some great movement occurs in Rome, now the unds of revolt in the Neapolitan dominions penetrate through the muffling of the press; now the scene Lucca, to Leghorn, to Genoa; and the Austrians cannot

We last week learned the ready concession yielded b Grand Duke of Lucca to the demands of his subjects; he retracted, but only to make his concession the more complete.

After his paternal proclamation Charles Louis ran off, like Louis the Sixteenth, and repudiated his concessions; a depubut offered to appoint a regency, with a chief of the popular deputation at its head. The managers of the revolution were not to be thus foiled; they threatened to confiscate the Duke's goods; on which he returned in haste and did all that he was required to do. It has been ascertained, therefore, who is

ster in Lucca.

Tuscany benefited by this great political experiment on the oldgracy of princes. The people called upon the Grand Duke Leopold to hasten his concessions, and he complied at once. A national guard is now the guardian of order in Toscany. It has, therefore, been ascertained who is mas-

" Parms, a small quasi-Austrian duchy, seems disposed to

" A similar spirit has been manifested in all parts of the Italian territory, though it takes an endless variety of shapes. In Sicily and Calabria it is armed revolt; in the towns of the Roman States it is fervid and clamorous loyalty to Pius the Ninth; in Genoa it is exulting displays in honor of the old expulsion of the Austrians; in Piedmont it is suggestive cries in praise of Charles Albert. In many places "the Italian -a tri color-has been unfurled, instead of the flags of the separate States; and among the cries has been one for

"But the most significant of all demonstrations, perhaps, is the sudden outbreak at Milan, the capital and headquarters

of Austrian Italy. The arrival of a new Archbishop was the casion for a sudden and irrepressible burst of cries to the oner of the Prelate's spiritual lord, the Sovereign Pontiff. The authorities were alarmed, and tried to suppress the popular feeling by force of arms; in the attempt they sustained a damaging repulse, and a few days later were fain to establish

military occupation of their own capital. The Milanese are not yet revolted, but the hint must alarm the Austrians. "It is not wonderful, therefore, that the communications rom Vienna to Rome are said to be couched in language that grows more and more conciliatory. Austria, if she knew her own interests, would not repel, but would invoke the inter-

ntion of Pius the 9th in reconstructing the political constituthem from their territories tion of the Italian States."

The Times gives authenticity to a current report as to the pening of a semi-diplomatic communication between the Briish and Roman Governments :

"The Earl of Minto, who is now on his road to Turin, will extend his tour to Rome; and, though not accredited by any official introduction, or invested with any formal representative character, will be enabled by his presence at the Pontificial Court to facilitate the circuitous intercourse beween two States which have so sensibly persisted in blocking up the ordinary channels of a necessary communication. The position and connexions of his fordship will be an immediate position and connexions of his fordship will be an immediate and sufficient guaranty of his responsibility, and will confer upon him much of that authority which it is yet forbidden more directly to delegate, while his known qualifications for such a mission supply a complete assurance that the interests and honor of England will be safe in his hands. In this way it is expected that Ministers may be enabled to communicate with a friendly State at a very critical period of its fortunes, without rendering themselves liable to the accumulated penalities which our ingenious ancestors devised for transcent the French, in the early part of February last, she has resided here, having merely made one or two trips round the island. She was well received by Governor Bruat, who gave her without rendering themselves liable to the accumulated penal-ties which our ingenious ancestors devised for treason. As soon as Parliament meets the letter of the law may be brought into accordance with the spirit of the age; and, after we graciously recognised the political existence of a power which at present commands the earnest and practical sympathies o half the population of the island, Lord Minto may be boldly invested with a title befitting the functions he must necessarily

The Paris correspondent of the Times avers, on unquesmable authority, that the Austrian Government has notified an intention to march troops into every Italian town or city in which the National Guards have been organized. The King Sardinia is believed to be stanch; indeed he is said to display an unexpected degree of firmness. At a conference with popular deputation, "the Grand Duke of Tuscany has thrown off the Austrian cockade, which as an archduke he had been required to wear, and has adopted the national colors. There are rumors of an insurrection in the city of Naples. Letters from Bologna say that the Duke of Modena had retired with his family to Parma, in order, as is supposed, to the ocpation of his territory by Austria. Meanwhile, Lord Normanby had visited M. Guizot, to in-

form him, it is said, that the British Government will not permit foreign intervention in Italy. But, though there appears to be no doubt that some communication of the kind was made, its precise terms are evidently unknown. The following is from the London News of September 18:

We find no ground for the rumor which prevailed in Paris Wednesday afternoon, that a revolution had taken place in Naples, and that the King had taken refuge on boo French vessels then lying at anchor in that harbor. It is, however, certain that the insurrection in the southern part of the Neapolitan territory and in Sicily is assuming every day ore formidable proportions; that considerable reinforcer have been sent to these points from Naples; that the garriso of the capital has thereby been reduced to a lower state of force than could have been allowed, save under the pressure o overruling necessity; that the agitation in Naples is extreme, and the fears of a popular movement there so serious that the Government has been compelled to resort to extraordinary measures of precaution; and, in fine, that several arrests have been made of persons charged with, or suspected of, disaffec tion; and numerous others equally obnoxious to the authori-ties have taken refuge on board the French squadron.

"Letters from Florence bring details of the popular ova tions which took place there on the publication of the decree for establishing the national guard, when the people collected in thousands in the square in front of the palace, uttering cries in favor of Leopold II. Pius IX. and the Italian L. and the windows of the houses surrounding the square were decorated with brilliant draperies and filled with ladies who waved the Tuscan flag, (white and red.) The Grand Duke, leading his two sons, presented himself on the balcony, in front of the palace, to make his acknowledgments to his peo-Seeing the national cockade on every breast, and the national flag waving every where around, and not having one at hand, he ordered two silk mantles to be taken from the shoulders of the members of his family, a white and a red, uniting which he improvised the national flag, which he waved

"A deputation was afterwards admitted to the relace to present to the Grand Duke, from his people, a flag of the Tuscan colors. In his answer to the address of the deputation the Grand Duke concluded with these memorable words: "Be assured, gentlemen, that, above all other quality, I am an Italian Prince. Am I not a native of Pisa; and have I France, who was condemned by default for articles provided in the paper respecting the murder of the Duchess of Prasin, appeared before the Court of Assizes, and took his tral upon to him. It is impossible to describe the burst of enthusiasm which followed this. The people shouted, wept, and employed the court of Assizes, and took his trail upon to him. It is impossible to describe the burst of enthusiasm which followed this. The people shouted, wept, and employed the court of the court of Assizes, and took his trail upon to him. It is impossible to describe the burst of enthusiasm which followed this. The people shouted, wept, and employed the court of the co equally transported with the general delirium, placed on their breasts the national cockade, and ran in all directions in the la Gaarda Civica, i fratelli Viva gli Amici del Popolo!

Some of the scenes already described at Leghorn were reproduced. At four in the afternoon 24,000 persons were collected in the Church of the Duomo, where this multitude united their voices in a 'Te Deum,' the effect of which it would be utterly vain to attempt to describe. The archbishop, over come by the scene, shed tears. After the ceremony he wa balcony, in his full costume as cardinal, with the na tional flag in his hand, which he waved in salutation to the people. At this moment a shout of vive increases At this moment a shout of 'Vive l'reivescovo!' re rounding palaces. In the evening the city was illuminated, and processions, composed of the students of the schools and colleges, paraded it.

"At Rome all continued tranquil. The accounts are to

the 5th of September. They mention the arrival of an envoy from the United States of America, Mr. Coxwell, for the purpose of concluding a treaty of amity and commerce with the Pontifical Government. It was believed that the latter would shortly accredit a Nuncio to Washington. Cardinal Lam-bruschini had arrived in the city, and in a rather suffering state. Cardinal Ferretti has established a corps of policemen

The Roman Advertiser of the 4th reports the receipt of conciliatory letter from Austria:

"It is said that the answer recently arrived from the Cour of Vienna to the Holy See expresses, in the name of the Emperor, regret for the impression made on the Holy Father by the late events in Ferrara, which his Majesty does not regard the invasion of another's, but the exercise of his own right, as resulting from article 103 of the treaty of Vienna; that i any impropriety has been committed, this is to be attributed to the executioners of the act, who have proceeded contrary to the instructions received; that his Majesty has never had the tion of occupying the Pontifical States, into which no thing should induce him to send troops unless invited by the vereign Pontiff; that the whole controversy reducing itself to the explanation of the above-named article, of the word place, and the rights thence deducible, his Majesty is content that the question should be decided in Rome, in whatever man-ner both parties may agree to."

The cities of Ancona, Perugia, Oscino, and Bologna have contributed funds to purchase muskets for the National Guard. The money supplied from Ancona consisted of funds intended for the construction of a theatre.

absence, the Secretary of Legation, Mr. J. R. Brodhead, wil act as Charge d'Affaires. "The Augsburg Gazette repeats the statement that the French Government had placed 12,000 muskets at Marseilles at the disposition of the Pope, and that a still larger supply was expected from Belgium. A number of French and Polish officers resident at Rome had tendered their services to the issued at the proper time, directing a general thanksgiving for the blessings of the present bountiful harvest. lish officers resident at Rome had tendered their services to the Pontifical Government. The forces to be encamped at Forli are now estimated at 54,000, of which 24,000 will be regular troops, and 30,000 the National Guard. The Augi Gazette adds, "Our Government have made very friendly offers to the Pontifical Government

SWITZERLAND. EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS .- At the sitting of the Swis

Diet, on the 3d of September, the debate on the expulsion was renewed. The Deputies who had not spoken at the preceding sitting delivered the sentiments of their respective can tons, but as there was nothing new or striking in their several arguments, we refrain from repeating them, and proceed to give the results of the votes.

·For not entering into the question, and consequently for withdrawing it from the order of the day, there were eight cantons and one half canton. For declaring the measure a federal measure, and therefore for calling upon such of the cantons as have Jesuits in them to send them away, and never admit any of the order in future, there were twelve can tons and two half cantons. In pursuance of this vote the following decree was issued :

"In conformity with articles 1 and 18 of the compact, the Diet is bound to watch over the maintenance of internal security of the Confederation.

"Considering that the existence and the secret practices o the Jesuits are incompatible with the order and peace of Switzerland; and seeing, in fine, their presence, particularly in Lucerne, one of the cantons of the Directory—

" DECREE : of the high Diet.
"2. The cantons of Lucerne, Schwytz, Friburg, and Va-

RUSSIA.

TAHITI.

"Since the Queen placed herself under the protection

apartments in Government-house until her own house, which is adjoining, was put in order for her reception. I have been two or three times at the Government-house, when I have always

is adjoining, was put in order for her reception. I have been two or three times at the Government-house, when I have always met her Majesty and family; and, to all appearance, they are treated with every attention and respect by the French officers and by the other residents also.

"The Queen seems under no restriction as to interviews

and she frequently walks about Papeite and enters into con-versation freely. The subjected natives reside in several parts

of the island, and are supported by the natural produce of soil and of the sea, much as heretofore."

THE RECENT FAILURES IN EUROPE

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

the most important feature of the news by the last packet. The

failures which commenced in houses engaged in the corn trade

have extended to other branches of business, and the estimated

amount of liabilities of houses which have failed since our last

advices is more than seven millions of pounds, or \$35,000,000.

A failure to meet business engagements to so large an extent

as this, could not but be felt in every branch of trade, and

their consequences, both in Great Britain and elsewhere, must

We have from a correspondent the following account of the

failures in August and September, which varies in some re-

spects from that given in the Liverpool Times, and makes the

Perrin & Co., Liverpool. £60,000
G. Douglass & Son, London 300,000

 Sampson, Langdale & Co., Stockton.
 60,000

 Lesley, Alexander & Co., London.
 573,000

Wm. Carpenter....

Virtue & Co.....

King, Mellvill & Co., do. 6.....

Giles, Son & Co.....

Large failures, in Sligo.....

W. R. Robinson & Co.....

Castellain, Son & Co.
Lyon & Finney, Liverpool.

Alex. Dickson & Co...
Woodley & Co., London.
J. & C. Kirkpatrick & Co., Liverpool.....

H. & G. Gregg....

Gray & Roxburghe, Greenock.....

A. & D. Dennie, Glasgow.....

Altson, Cambaledge & Co. do
W. Pawett & Co. (millers)....

Philadelphia....

Union.....

Earl of Morton 54

of Dundonald was a rejected candidate.

clared to be the purchasers.

entiary at Wash

roame from Lockhart to Scott.

as follows

Earl of Home. . .

New York......October

 Roux & Co., Paris
 200,000

 Hastie & Hutchinson, London
 100,000

THE FRENCH STEAMERS .- The Missouri arrived at Cher-

. September 30.

Philadelphia December 23.... January 23

New York......January 22....February 21

ELECTION OF SCOTCH PERRS .- On the 8th ultimo the elec

tion of the sixteen representative peers for Scotland took place

at the picture-gallery of the palace of Holyrood, in Edmburgh.

Marquis of Tweeddale 53 | Viscount Strathallan 54

The only alteration in the above list from that of the repre-

sentatives of the Scotch peerage in the late Parliament is the

substitution of the names of Lord Elphinstone and Lord Rollo

FOREIGN ITEMS

The sale of the Shakspeare house took place on the 16th

September. The first bid was 1,500%, the second 2,000%.

and the third 2,100/. The Stratford and London Shakspeare

ed 3,000L, and, no higher bid being made, they were de-

In addition to the house, the committee purchased a small

property adjoining for 820%, making in all 3,820%, this sum

exceeding by nearly 2,000%. the amount of the sum subscribed.

Twelve hundred Chinese criminals are said to have been

eheaded in Canton during the past year.

The American Minister and Mrs. Bancroft have left town

A proclamation by order of the Queen in council will be

M. de Bacourt, who was some years ago Minister Plenipo-

A specimen of cotton, grown in Australia, has been sub-

mitted to Messrs, James and John Wright, of Glasgow, who

Letters from Berlin announce that the Prussian Govern

On the 1st of January next Poland will officially be incor

Letters from Guatemala of the 3d July state that the Pre

ceeded in obtaining, in addition to the treaty founded on

sident of that Republic had ratified a treaty of commerce with England, and that the Consul-General, Mr. Chatfield, had

ust reciprocity of commercial interests, perfect freedom of re-ligious belief of worship for his countrymen, a concession

ment has just concluded a new commercial treaty with England. The terms of the treaty have not been made public.

The Scientific Congress of France opened its fiftee

ting at Tours on the 1st instant.

hitherto never accorded.

onsider it a very useful and valuable description.

bry at Washington, is about to succeed M. Bresson, a nesador to Madrid.

for a short tour on the continent. During his Excellency

The call for subscriptions is therefore continued.

From Hatre. From New York.

November 10...December 9

. November 24. . . . December 24

21 April

February 21 March

... October

November 24

300,000

700,000

800.000

Keves & Co., Antwerp.....

Nevins & Co.

The commercial distress in England may well be consider

nted her private secretary, and I suppose will

late of the 25th of that month :

Queen, is appointed her be paid by the French.

be most important.

sum about £8,000,000:

Letters from St. Petersburgh of the 7th ultimo state that

MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you allow me, through the coumns of your valuable paper, to call the attention of the pubic and of the Government to an exceedingly grievous case, in which the character of the country, the claims of humanity, and rights of helpless and dependant neighbors are all deeply ais, in which the Jesuits are established, are invited to expel involved. "3. The admission in future of Jesuits into any one of the

COMMUNICATION.

CHIPPEWA TREATIES.

The public are already apprized that endeavors have been nade, by orders of the Government, to make a treaty with the Chippewa Indians for the cession of the lands they have long lived upon, and that those endeavors were unsuccessful; the Grand Council of the Tribe having almost, if not quite, unan that city has been visited with the most terrific storm of wind imously rejected the offers of the Government.

and rain ever experienced within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It rained incessantly for forty-eight hours, The public are likewise aware that the Government became whilst the wind blew with intense violence. The result of still more anxious for the possession of the lands in question, this visitation was the destruction of above four hundred houses. in order to accommodate the Winnebagoes, with whom treaty had been concluded, whereby the latter ceded their lands There are accounts from Tahiti to the close of May. A to the United States upon condition of receiving other lands in rriter from Papeite thus reviews the state of affairs under lieu thereof. To fulfil that condition it was particularly desirable that the Chippewa lands should be obtained.

To effect this object it appears that efforts were made to enter into negotiations with the distinguished Chippewa chief, HOLE-IN-THE-DAY, who had heretofore been one of the ablest and most influential opponents to the tribe parting with their ands, but who, after attending the Grand Council and the 'annual payment" at La Pointe, and there losing his idolized daughter, had abandoned himself to liquor, and became at nce a perfect sot, never sober. With this fallen chief agents "The on dit respecting the means of the Queen's future support is, that she is to receive \$5,000 per annum from France, besides what revenue may arise from her lands, or from any former taxes on her people. Mr. Salmon, an Englishman, long resident here, and married to a relative of the succeeded at length in making "a treaty," whereby the said chief assumed to cede to the United States a territory comprising about sixty miles square of the finest lands on the Mis-

issippi river. As soon as the fact was ascertained the other chiefs of the Chippewa tribe became so indignant that the life of Hole-inthe-day was only preserved for a time by a vigilant guard kept round his lodge. He soon, however, fell a victim-whether o their vengeance or to his own imprudence is uncertain. He sleeps with his fathers-his grave is on the land of the Chippewas. He is but one-a distinguished one-of a race that is apparently doomed. "Evil must needs come, but wo unto him by whom it cometh," is all we are allowed to

know of such dispensations. The treaty thus concluded with the unfortunate chief was submitted to the Government for ratification. The other chiefs of the Chippewa tribe forwarded their most earnest protest against its ratification, and against the injustice thus attempted to be imposed upon them. The interests of the particular clan of which Hole-in-the-day was chief were alone consulted in the contract, the interests of all the rest of the Chippewa tribe being neither consulted in the premises nor they requited for the lands which they had an equal claim to, and which, according to all their usages, could not be disposed

The disposition of the United States Government to deal

of except by consent of a general council.

fairly with the Red Man, within the territory of which said Government has taken a parental charge, was evinced on this appeal. Instead of ratifying said treaty of cession, they appointed Commissioners to proceed to the extremity of Lake Superior, convene a Grand Council of the Chippewa Tribe. inquire into the facts in the case, and, if they could, to conclude a valid and satisfactory treaty for the cession of the Chippewa lands. This course was recommended alike by the whole some old adage that "honesty is the best policy" in all cases, and by that prudent precaution which is suggested by the immediate proximity of the Chippewas to a jealous neighbor of the United States, towards whom they are by no means disaffected. The President was no doubt disposed to have a fair treaty made with the Indians, to have them paid a fair value for their lands, and to hold a strict regard to justice towards a weak and dependant people, who are taught continually to look to the President of the United States as their "Father," 400,000 and who usually so style him. Such a position has its 150,000 weighty responsibilities, and no doubt the President feels

> How much depends upon the qualifications of the persons entrusted with such a commission as is referred to above? Without presuming to impute intentional injustice, to the Commissioners, we may seriously lament that, on this occasion, men more familiar with the Indian character had not been selected by the President, or associated with those who were selected for those duties.

But to the new treaty. The Commissioners met the chiefs of the Chippewas in a Grand Council. They proposed and earnestly urged their terms on the behalf of our Government for their acceptance. Every argument and every influence was their disapprobation of the terms so urgently pressed upon them by rising in a body and leaving the council-room

bourg September 15th, after a passage of fourteen days. The Without stopping to canvass here the liberality of the sum sailing days of those ships have been changed, and are as offered to them by the Commissioners-which is understood to have been thirty thousand dollars for sixty ; the richest Mississippi land, even with the addition of one thousand dollars annually for forty-six years, to be divided among a large band of Indians-let us look to its manner ; for it is not the terms of the treaty, but with the manner of effecting the treaty, that we are most concerned-a manner which alas! has too sadly characterized some of our proceedings in relation to this unfortunate race of people, and which is fraught with all those just reasons for disaffection that have given oceasion more than once to entail upon our land the horrors and expense of long and bloody Indian wars.

There is reason to believe that the prominent methods resorted to for effecting an instrument designed to be called a treaty, will in this instance be ascertained and amply authenticated in time to prevent its consummation, either by the approval of the President or the ratification of the Senate.

It is difficult to conceive what motives could have operated upon the Interpreter, to whom the Commissioners were obliged in a manner to entrust their charge, in resorting to the expedients which it is said he now boasts of having used, in order to obtain the assent of the Indians to a treaty which in open council they had so emphatically repudiated. Secret nightly convokings were resorted to, and all the other appliances found requisite in such cases. The treaty, it is said, or those of Viscount Arbuthnot and Lord Reay. The Earl was not read aloud by the Commissioners in the English language, whereby its provisions might have been fairly understood and interpreted by others, but was read by the Interpreter in the Indian language from a copy which he held in his own hand, and in which promises were made which the official copy does not contain. Not only were the Indians deceived by false promises, but threats were used, (such as Committee, organized for the purchase of the house, then offerthat of depriving them of their annuities under existing treaties,) and even of expelling them at the point of the bayonet from the lands they now occupy. It is believed that it will be established by documents which will be transmitted to the Department at Washington that many of the names attached to the instrument were signed at such irregular meetings, and Sir Walter Scott's grandson has been allowed to change his under the influence of such promises and such threats as are above alluded to.

The object of this communication is to place the Government as well as the people of this country in possession of the truth, in order that a gross injustice towards the Chippewa race may not be consummated.

[The writer of the above is of course known to the Editors, and is responsible for the truth of his statements.

ATTEMPT TO DROWN A CHILD .- The Memphis Eagle con tains the following particulars of an attempt by a negro girl, the nurse of a little son of Wm. K. Potson, of that city, to drown it :

"The nurse, a girl fourteen years old, induced the little boy, but three and a half years old, to let her lift him over the well, when she let him fall. The well is thirty feet deep, and contains water to the depth of nine feet. The washwoman heard the little sufferer calling to its nurse, from the bottom of the well, 'come take me out; I'm cold!' The woman ran to The well is thirty feet deep, and the well, and, discrediting her senses, called to the child, who answered calmly, 'Let down the bucket and poll me up The bucket was let down, the child all the time holding to The bucket was let down, the child all the time housing to projecting ledge of brick at the surface of the water, when the little fellow sat on the bucket behind the rope, throwing his little feet in front, and, with one hand clenching the rope and the other the bucket, he was safely delivered from his perilous. situation. He was in the water nearly half an hour. to the bucket and rope that they had to be almost torn from their hold. He was chilled through, and so far exhausted as for some time to be unable to speak or move."

Mr. Constable, publisher, of Edinburgh, has given the large sum of £10,000 for the manuscripts left by the late Dr. Chal-mers. Amongst them is a commentary on the Bible as far as the book of Jeremiah. A servant girl applied to a druggist a few days since for six cents' worth of the "glory of rhyme. chloride of lime! -N. Y. Post.